

# UNDERWOOD ELECTED DEMOCRATIC LEADER IN SENATE TODAY

Besides Election Democrats Discussed Briefly General Solidarity of Action—Will Be Conference Later on.

Washington, April 27—Senator Underwood of Alabama was elected Democratic leader in the Senate today at a conference of Senate Democrats. He was unopposed, Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska acting leader since the death of the late Senator Martin of Virginia, having withdrawn from the fight last week.

Besides electing Mr. Underwood, the Democrats discussed briefly solidarity of action generally. The pending peace resolution was considered and the Democrats agreed tentatively to call a conference later in an effort to have the minority present a solid front on the resolution.

Mr. Hitchcock is ranking Democrat on the foreign relations committee and will continue to lead the Democrats in all matters concerning foreign affairs, including the pending peace resolution and further development with the treaty of Versailles.

Senator Underwood was leader of the Democrats in House for four years, in the 43rd and 44th Congresses. Prior to that he was assistant to Representative Champ Clark on the House rules committee. The present traffic law bears his name. He has been a member of the Senate since 1915 and now is campaigning for re-election.

Mr. Underwood entered Congress about 25 years ago and soon will be 58 years of age.

## ENCOURAGED IN DEFENCE PLAN

Sonora Officials Hear of Federal Troops' Defection.

Agua Prieta, April 27—Sonora military officials today are encouraged in their plans for defense of the state against invasion of federal troops by reports through military sources and press dispatches of defections among federal forces.

Two thousand federal troops under Gen. Antonio were expected to have joined Gen. Francisco Villa near Parral, and two other Villa bands, one of 700 and the other of 300, were reported operating in Chihuahua. Although Villa is not allied with the Sonora rebellion, his activity was expected to make increasingly difficult the campaign of Carranza forces, Sonora officials said.

A press dispatch from Chihuahua City said General Arnulfo Gomez and his command in the Tampico oil fields had revolted and joined the rebel leader. Villa, who has been reported to have crossed through Pulpito Pass into Sonora and to be negotiating with Sonora forces for their surrender.

Colonel Antonio Guerrero, former chief of staff for General Alvaro Obregon in the Villa campaign, arrived at Naco yesterday with 200 Mayo Indians for duty on the Chihuahua boundary.

An edict issued yesterday made unlawful infliction of the death penalty by the Sonora army.

## HOLD MEMORIAL DAY EXERCISES

Paris, April 27—Memorial Day exercises will be held at American cemeteries in France by Paris post, American Legion. This organization has 100,000 French in its membership and expects contributions from the United States to be placed in the cemeteries of flowers and provide for other expenses of the day.

Major General H. T. Allen in command of American forces at Coblenz will furnish firing squads and bands for the ceremonies, and committees will be taken from each century automobiles provided by the Red Cross.

## FRENCH LOSSES NOT SERIOUS

Paris, April 27—The latest information received at the Foreign Office from Asia Minor indicates that the losses the French troops at Urfa, Northwest of Mesopotamia, were less serious than at first supposed. A large detachment is thought to have got back into the town while others succeeded in other directions. The official version attributes the French reverse to treachery.

# 800 Killed In Recent Battle In Guatemala

San Salvador, R. S., April 27.—Men, women and children to the number of 800 were killed in the recent fighting in Guatemala City during the revolt which resulted in the overthrow of President Manuel Estrada Cabrera, according to the latest advice received here from Guatemala. Numerous adherents of Cabrera, who remained faithful to their chief, were killed in their own houses, the advice said.

## HOLD HOLLAND RESPONSIBLE

Task Put Squarely on Country In Note Sent By Lloyd George.

The Hague, April 27—Responsibility for the continued residence in Holland of former Emperor William of Germany was placed squarely and exclusively on the Netherlands government in a note sent by Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain on March 24 and published today for the first time in the orange book containing documents relating to the demanded extradition of Count Hohenloer.

Mr. Lloyd George's note says: "The allied governments have learned of the royal decree assigning the former emperor a definite place of internment in Utrecht. This decree being accompanied by an undertaking by the Netherlands government to assume complete responsibility for the custody of the former emperor and control of his correspondence and relations with the outside world."

## RADICAL PARTY LOSES 15 SEATS

Copenhagen, April 27—As a result of the elections held throughout Denmark yesterday the radical party lost 15 seats in the lower house of parliament. The social democrats, independent rights and independent radicals each lost one seat. The radical party gained three seats, the conservatives seven, the socialists four and the liberals four. The next house will be made up as follows:

Trades party, 4; conservatives, 23; radicals, 17; socialists, 42; and liberals, 43.

## COMPANY'S NET PROFIT \$5,779,804

Total Surplus of American Woolen Company \$31,754,426.

New York, April 27—(By the Associated Press)—Net profits of the American Woolen Co. for the year 1919 amounted to \$5,779,804, less reserves for taxes and contingencies, according to the annual report issued today.

Payment of dividends on \$2,800,000 of preferred stock and \$2,200,000 of common stock for the year 1919 amounted to \$1,512,416, less reserves for taxes and contingencies, according to the annual report issued today.

## FREIGHT TRAFFIC BADLY CURTAILED

Manufacturers Are Not Receiving Raw Materials.

Chicago, April 27—Claims of railroad officials that ninety percent of the normal freight traffic was being moved in the Chicago district were disputed today by manufacturers who declared receipt of raw materials was seriously curtailed and that outgoing shipments were far below the normal of the period before the strike of insurgent railroad employees began.

Embargoes on many roads were declared still to be in force intermittently. Coal and food supplies which have been given preference were reported to be moving normally.

The insurgents have indicated no disposition to yield and railroads today went ahead with efforts to facilitate operation. The railway managers' association announced that 1,983 strikers had returned to work.

## PURCHASE HOUSE FOR EMPLOYEES

Meriden, Conn., April 27—Accommodations for factory employees are now so limited in this city that today the International Silver Corporation purchased a house in Colony street for \$25,000 which will be re-equip and made available for housing a number of its employees.

# FIVE CONVICTS; FIVE "NOT GUILTY"; ONE BOUND OVER; RAILROADS MAY GET HEARING

Five Cases From Recent Raids Including That of Officer Fitzroy Are Dropped—Villa Held Under Bonds of \$4,500.

Four convictions and fines, and five findings of "not guilty" was the outcome today in the City court of the first of the cases resulting from the raids which were conducted in this city on April 17, by detectives of the Burns agency. Those who were fined were John Piana, alleged keeper of a gambling house at 1523 Main street, \$25 and costs; and Thomas Jackson, William Morrissey and Frank Lewis, all charged with being frequenters of a gambling house, \$10 and costs.

Five cases, including that of Officer Daniel J. Fitzroy, were dropped by the court on a finding of "not guilty." The cases of Frank Ballista, charged with keeping a disorderly house at 311 State street; Elia Bernier, George Norm, Salvatore Aiello and Ariana Apicella, charged with keeping a disorderly house at the corner of South avenue and Lafayette street, and Mary Wilson, charged with being a frequenter of a disorderly house, will be heard this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Joseph Villa, keeper of an alleged disorderly house at 372 State street, waived examination in the City Court this morning and was bound over to the Superior Court under bonds of \$4,500. This man, who was arrested by the local police and is believed to be an important figure in the underworld of Bridgeport, was charged with violating Section 6379, of the state statutes. The penalty for the violation of this section is a sentence of not more than 15 years in prison.

Villa is said to have been implicated by the story told by Mary Wilson, and it is understood that he has confessed to charges made by the girl. In fixing the bond this morning Judge Frank L. Wilder declared that the crime charged against Villa is but a little less serious than murder.

The case of John Piana, of 1523 Main street, was also dropped. Piana was put on in the City Court this morning. John E. Dayette, of Hoboken, one of the chiefs of the Burns men, and the leader of the squad which raided Piana's cigar store on the night of April 17, was the first witness to take the stand.

He stated that he lived in Hoboken, N. J., and at the present time was engaged as special policeman of the city of Bridgeport. He is also in the employment of the Burns Detective Agency. According to his story this morning, Dayette in company with two other men descended on the Piana store at 8:50 o'clock on the evening of April 17. They found three men in the front portion of the store and a half dozen in the rear room. The detective was picked up by the men as the officers entered. He pocketed the cards as evidence, but neglected to take the money. Dayette said that he arrested another man, Henry Newman, who entered the place after the raid had taken place but before the officers had left with their prisoners.

Attorney Samuel Reich, counsel for the accused, opened the cross-examination by asking Dayette as to where he got the authority to represent himself as a Special Officer.

"I got it from the police commissioners, and I have my credentials," answered the detective.

The lawyer asked to see the papers, and the witness produced a copy of his authority, and a shield.

There followed a lively discussion over the shield, and Reich finally asked:

"What is your real business?" Dayette replied that he was employed by the Burns agency at the present time. He declared that he has been in the detective business for only a few weeks, and was formerly an insurance agent in Burlington, Vt.

"Did you ever have any experience in the detective or police business before?" asked the lawyer.

"No."

"Why did you go to this place at 1523 Main street?" inquired Reich. Dayette hesitated and then replied that he went on orders from superior officers. He denied that he intended to raid the place whether or not any evidence was found there which would lead him to believe that the place was used as a gambling house.

"Didn't you say to the men in the front of the store 'you are under arrest' when you entered the door?" "I did."

"Well, then your first answer relative to not intending to raid the place was incorrect," declared the attorney. The detective then told how he took the three men he found in the front of the store, to the rear room where he found six men. He claimed that there were four men playing cards at a table, that they held cards in their hands and money and change was piled on the table in front of each player. The Burns man was able to identify two of the four men he saw at the table.

Attorney Reich asked Dayette if he did not brandish a gun when he entered the cigar store.

"I did," replied the detective, "for the purpose of maintaining order."

Asked as to whether there was any chance for the prisoners to get away, or any attempt of this sort made, the detective replied that there was not.

Attorney Reich inquired as to why the detective did not take the money which he saw on the table, and Dayette answered that he didn't think anything about it at the time. He only confiscated the cards and three tables which were in the room. The detective declared that cards were found all over the room, some of them being tucked on the walls.

"Of your own knowledge you knew nothing of this place, or had never seen it before, had you?" asked Reich.

"No," answered the detective. Then followed a lengthy argument over the identification of the men who were taken in the raid. Dayette was not positive as to who was the third man who was found in the front part of the store. He explained the situation to the best of his ability, and was then asked to repeat.

This request brought a laugh from the spectators, and Judge Wilder ordered that the court room be cleared. All spectators were ousted by the court officers.

William J. Gilhooly, another Burns man who participated in the raid on Piana's store, was the second witness to take the stand. He followed Dayette's story rather closely, but stated that he made up a few silver coins on the table, and only two men seated when he entered the rear room with his chief. Gilhooly also gave his occupation as Special Policeman of Bridgeport, and an employee of the Burns agency.

Thomas B. Stokes, another New York detective, who acted as rear door guard at Piana's place on the night of the raid, said that he looked through a rear window of the store and saw "more than one man" playing cards.

The state rested its case at this point, and Prosecutor Delaney suggested that the case against Henry Newman be nolleed, inasmuch as the man was not in the store at the time of the raid. The court nolleed the case.

Thomas Jackson, 71, of 1351 Central avenue, charged with being a frequenter of a gambling house, was the first witness for the defense. He claimed that there was no gambling in the cigar store, and said the first thing he knew of the raid, he was looking into the muzzle of a gun pointed at him by an officer. He couldn't remember the men who were in the room with him on the night in question, but recollected that the conversation consisted of a discussion of the weather and "snovies."

Joseph Morris, who was also taken as a frequenter, said that he was in the front part of the store when the Burns men entered. He had no knowledge of any gambling going on in the place.

The next witness was Daniel J. Fitzroy, a local policeman who was seized by the raiders. The officer declared that he was in the front room when the detectives entered, and was marched to the rear room by Dayette and Gilhooly.

After he made his identity known, Dayette told him that "he had nothing to worry about."

Other witnesses for the defense were George Ryan, a clerk in the cigar store, and Fred Stapleton, who also taken as a frequenter. Both men made a general denial of the charges entered by the Burns operatives. Ryan was a member of the 14th Machine Gun Battalion, 6th Division, during the war, and was wounded in the battle of the Argonne.

Dayette and Gilhooly were again called to the stand, and both officers insisted that Fitzroy was in the back room of the store when the raid was made. Neither, however, could identify the third man in the front of the store.

Attorney Samuel Reich based his defense on the fact that there was no evidence of gambling in the cigar store, and the conflicting stories told by Dayette and Gilhooly. He charged that the case was a frame-up, and declared that their testimony was absolutely reliable.

"Surely," said the attorney, "these men who were arrested for this slight offense have less interest in this raid than these so-called detectives who were hired for the work. They are witnesses of whom we know nothing. We don't know who they are or what they do for a living. They are from New York City to bulldoze the citizens of Bridgeport, and I ask for a finding of 'not guilty' because of testimony of hirelings against that of citizens who have long been residents of this city."

Prosecuting Attorney DeLaney told Attorney Reich to ask for mentioning the New York detectives in the manner which he did, and stated that by characters of the Burns men were as "white as the driven snow until proven otherwise." The prosecutor concluded by saying that it was his opinion that a social game was going on in the cigar store, and that it was not a game of ping pong.

Judge Wilder's decision was the first in which any of the principals taken in the raid have been convicted or fined. The finding of "not guilty" in the case of Fitzroy will clear the officer's record of any blemish which might have been cast upon it. Bonds of \$200 for the proprietor and \$100 for the frequenters were fixed in case of an appeal. It is believed that the case will be carried to the higher courts.

After the court session, Mayor Wilson was asked for a statement, but declined to say anything for publication.

Boston, April 27—The French freighter Fordonian, which became disabled a week ago by a machinery breakdown while bound from New York for Halifax, was towed here today by the coast guard cutter Ossipee. The cutter had towed the steamer 300 miles since Sunday, when she picked her up after a search of several days.

Winsted, Conn., April 27—Daylight saving time was adopted by the selectmen last night clocks to be moved ahead one hour on Sunday, May 2, at 10 P. M.

## Labor Board Refuses to Hear Strikers' Demands.

Washington, April 27—Short line railroads may be given a hearing on the wage demands of railroad workers before the railroad labor board finally adjusts the pay controversy.

Chairman Barton announced today that the board has this matter under advisement. E. T. Whiter, chairman of the railway executives' committee, told the board that his committee represented 115 of the some 600 roads of the country and that these 115 had between eighty and ninety per cent. of the total mileage.

The board today refused hearings on the wage demands of striking railroad employees at Philadelphia and Chicago and the non-recognized Chicago Express and Freight Handlers' union.

Timothy Shea, vice president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, told the board that the employees' wage demands would be presented to the short line tomorrow. This was necessary, he said, in order to comply with provisions of the transportation act which require conferences between employer and employees before a case can be brought before the labor board.

Shea continued today the representation of the firemen's demands calling attention to the particular hardships of their work. He asked the board to grant relief to the men on duty on the larger engines, either by requesting the installation of automatic firing machines or by placing an additional fireman on duty. Firemen at present, he said, are compelled to perform labor much greater than the capacity of an ordinary man.

## INVESTIGATION INTO CONDUCT OF POST STARTS

Washington, April 27—Investigation of the conduct of Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of the Department of Labor, in the deportation proceedings against radical aliens, was begun today by the House Rules Committee.

Although the resolution before the committee looks toward the possible impeachment of Mr. Post, the plan of Chairman Campbell and other Republican leaders calls for the rules committee making a full inquiry into the conduct of the government in the event of an adverse finding to report a resolution to be adopted only by the House, urging the removal of the assistant secretary.

"It would appear, however," says the report, "that the present situation involves more than purely business considerations and that its numerous political and social ramifications are of such a nature as to require our own people and to the whole world. In a matter of such tremendous scope it does not appear to us sound policy to proceed on an extensive scale until definite governmental sanction and co-operation is assured."

The American public, observing the disturbed conditions of Europe and the many political considerations involved in a comprehensive plan of extending credits there, will not be inclined to venture their funds in such investments unless they know that the undertaking is favorably regarded by the government and is being carried through with its approval and co-operation.

"Without in any way entering into the political aspects of the treaty of peace or the League of Nations, it is necessary in a discussion of the conditions influencing American sentiment to point out that the continued existence of a state of war has not tended to improve that confidence in conditions overseas which must always be the basis for forming credit judgments."

To many thoughtful bankers and business men in America, it seems impossible to expect action upon any extensive scale along lines of foreign investment until reasonable grounds for business confidence in European conditions are restored, and that such grounds cannot exist until this country comes to some definite political understanding with the nations of Europe with whom our own economic interests are inextricably linked.

A most immediate and important problem facing the country, the report continues, "is how to extend further credit to foreign nations without bringing about added inflation at home. It is generally conceded that further inflation of our credit structure must be checked if commodity prices are to decline or even to remain stationary. Advancing commodity prices would more than offset any gain to European purchasers through better exchange rates."

What is really needed is that any foreign credits to be granted hereafter be based upon additions to our own capital as distinguished from additions to our own credit structure.

"The United States it is quite clear that at least two things must happen before we can safely grant further large credits abroad. (a) The first is diminished home unemployment and the saving resulting therefrom, and if possible increased production. (b) Second, there must be a revision of our system of income taxation."

"The matter of foreign investment has been referred to as not a matter of sentiment but of arithmetic. It is inevitable that the United States, as a great unit in the world's economic affairs, should participate largely in foreign trade and in foreign financing."

"But from the standpoint of Europe the worst possible result at this time would be to hold out hopes of assistance which cannot be realized. From the standpoint of America the worst result conceivable at this time would be to attempt to set in operation machinery for the extension of foreign credits which would not in fact operate. Our public confidence in Europe would not be enhanced by the offering of securities based upon foreign transactions which were not absolutely secure. Public education in foreign investments, a vital economic

## TWO TOWNS REPORT VOTE

Boston, April 27—Carver, in Plymouth county, was the first town to report the vote there for delegates at large:

Republican—Lodge 17; Gillett 12; Crane 14; Thurston 11; Frothingham 11; Fuller 12; Lawson 11; McCall 16; Wood 6.

Democrats—Walsh 1; Long 1; Pelletier 1; Doherty 1; O'Connell 0.

Returns from Mashpee gave: Republican—Lodge 11; Gillett 8; Crane 9; Thurston 6; Frothingham 12; Fuller 3; Lawson 4; McCall 6; Wood 4.

Democratic—Walsh 1; Long 1; Pelletier 1; Doherty 0; O'Connell 0.

## SOLDIERS PREFER WORK ON FARM

Bucharest, April 27.—Russian Soviet troops would rather sow spring crops than go into battle and this was one of the reasons for the failure of the offensive against the Polish front, in the opinion of Simon Petura, peasant leader of Ukraine. He spent a short time here on his way from eastern Galicia to the Prague conference and said the shortage of men to work on Russian farms had remained in wholesale desertions from the Soviet army.

"Those who remained with the Bolshevik colors," he said, "got the spring fever and quit fighting."

# United States C. Of C. Is Opposed To Bonus

Atlantic City, April 7—The United States Chamber of Commerce would go on record as opposed to the granting of a bonus to soldiers who served in the world war by adoption of a resolution submitted for action by the resolutions committee at the initial session of its eighth annual convention here today.

The resolution as presented declared that "not only half a million negroes in the south, who probably would receive \$500 or \$600 each, would immediately quit work until money was spent, but predicted there would be generally 'fast days of spending,' that labor would be disorganized and production decreased."

The chamber also received for consideration a report of its national committee on European finance, in which it was asserted that while American bankers and business men are friendly toward aiding in the rehabilitation of Europe by private investment, no such action can be looked for until peace has been formally concluded and the United States government has adopted a definite policy of sanction and co-operation.

Revision of the excess profits and income taxes "so that large investors can't put their funds in other than tax free securities" was urged in the report, the point being made that only by the freeing of large capital can any appreciable progress toward meeting Europe's needs be made.

"Small investors," says the report, "are not saving money, but are being influenced by the tendencies toward extravagance which have swept over the entire civilized world since the armistice. Closely related to this is the almost universal speculative tendency of the time, which is an insuperable obstacle to the substantial sale of investment securities among small investors. It is a national misfortune that the American people are not producing more, so as to be in a position to be of greater service to Europe in her hour of need. But the fact is that they are not saving in proportion to the present scale of income. And even if substantial thrift were being practiced among investors of small means, the resulting funds would not be large enough to meet the present situation without the support of the large investor, who has been substantially legislated out of the investment market as such."

The large investor is largely unavailable because of the present situation with respect to taxation. Under existing rates of federal income tax, a return of five percent without tax deductions (which can be obtained from fully exempt state and municipal securities) is a prime characteristic of more attractive than domestic or foreign investment subject to tax."

Discussing the need for a fixed governmental policy of sanction and conservation the reports said there was no thought of suggesting that the government alter its policy of not increasing the \$10,000,000,000 it already has advanced to European countries.

"It would appear, however," says the report, "that the present situation involves more than purely business considerations and that its numerous political and social ramifications are of such a nature as to require our own people and to the whole world. In a matter of such tremendous scope it does not appear to us sound policy to proceed on an extensive scale until definite governmental sanction and co-operation is assured."

The American public, observing the disturbed conditions of Europe and the many political considerations involved in a comprehensive plan of extending credits there, will not be inclined to venture their funds in such investments unless they know that the undertaking is favorably regarded by the government and is being carried through with its approval and co-operation.

"Without in any way entering into the political aspects of the treaty of peace or the League of Nations, it is necessary in a discussion of the conditions influencing American sentiment to point out that the continued existence of a state of war has not tended to improve that confidence in conditions overseas which must always be the basis for forming credit judgments."

To many thoughtful bankers and business men in America, it seems impossible to expect action upon any extensive scale along lines of foreign investment until reasonable grounds for business confidence in European conditions are restored, and that such grounds cannot exist until this country comes to some definite political understanding with the nations of Europe with whom our own economic interests are inextricably linked.

A most immediate and important problem facing the country, the report continues, "is how to extend further credit to foreign nations without bringing about added inflation at home. It is generally conceded that further inflation of our credit structure must be checked if commodity prices are to decline or even to remain stationary. Advancing commodity prices would more than offset any gain to European purchasers through better exchange rates."

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"The United States it is quite clear that at least two things must happen before we can safely grant further large credits abroad. (a) The first is diminished home unemployment and the saving resulting therefrom, and if possible increased production. (b) Second, there must be a revision of our system of income taxation."

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## 21 ALLEGED RADICALS TO BE DEPORTED

Hartford, April 27—Twenty-one alleged radicals were taken today from the Hartford county jail to Deer Island in Boston harbor, there to await deportation. As the train bearing them pulled out on Union station the party sang the Internationale hymn.

Orders to move the communists were received Monday by Special U. S. Agent William F. Hazen. They traveled in a special coach attached to the 8:25 train. Accompanying them were Agents Pender, Lenny, Kelleher and Hickey of the Department of Justice, and Inspectors Root, McGovern, Sullivan and Gillett, from the Immigration office in Boston.

These men will not be deported immediately but will be kept at Deer Island while the Department of Labor makes arrangements for the remainder of their trip.

The two Bridgeport radicals who were among those departed are George Gribbas, 89 Lewis street, and Justyn H. Manko, of 116 Kosuth street.

## MANY STRIKERS HAVE RETURNED TO JERSEY R. R.

New York, April 27—For the first time since the railroad strike began the Erie railroad today announced that its passenger service was 100 per cent. normal. Freight movements also were reported improved with through freight 60 per cent. normal.

Other railroads terminating on the New Jersey shore of the Hudson also issued optimistic reports. Many strikers have returned to Jersey roads, officials said.

## FRENCH TROOPS OCCUPY AINTAB

Forces Supporting Mustapha Kemal Cut Bagdad Railway.

London, April 27—French troops occupied the village of Aintab, Asia Minor, on Monday, according to a Constantinople dispatch received by Reuters London.

Forces supporting Mustapha Kemal, the Turkish nationalist leader, have cut the Bagdad railway north and south of the Cilician gates, where some fighting has occurred and in which several Italian workmen have been killed and others made prisoner. French detachments have repaired the railway between Mersina and Adana, which was cut by Turkish forces.

Reports that Greek villages north of Hadjin have been destroyed are declared to be without foundation.

## REVOLUTION IN JUGO-SLAVIA

Authorities Blame It To "Trouble Making Italians."

London, April 27—A Bolshevik revolution has broken out in Jugo-Slavia, says a Central News despatch from Rome, quoting Trieste advice to the Messaggero of that city. Machine guns have been brought into action in Belgrade where hundreds are said to have been slain, while fatal riots have occurred at Ljubach and Agram.

Official Jugo-Slavian quarters here are not alarmed over reports of revolutionary troubles in that country, and declare despatches from Belgrade yesterday indicated nothing amiss.

The report of an uprising is attributed to a "faction of trouble making Italians, who are seeking to embarrass the impending Italo-Serbian negotiations."

Ten civilians were killed and twenty-one wounded in a conflict between strikers and gendarmes at Ljubach, the capital of Carniola, in Jugo-Slavia, according to the Jugo Slav press bureau. The strikers attempted to hold a prohibited meeting and the police surrounded and attempted to disarm them.

Thereupon, the message stated, the general strike, which took effect immediately. The workers in the gas and water services, however, remained at their posts.